Recommendations of police commissions

2846. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Commissions have so far been appointed with regard to the re-structuring of police force in the country;

(b) what are the main recommendations of these Commissions;

(c) how many of these recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) what are the reasons for not implementing fully the latest recommendations of the Police Commission which went into this question during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Only one Commission (National Police Commission) was appointed by the Government of India in 1977 to make a comprehensive review of the police system.

(b) to (d) The Commission submitted eight reports. Since Police is a State subject, action on the recommendations of the Commission is primarily to be taken by the State Governments. The reports of the Union Territory Adminstrations for warded to the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations for examination and further necessary action. Response received from majority of them give an indication that the reports have been studied thoroughly and good measure of action has been taken thereon.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

2847. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what consideration/factors led to the fixation of "six months' imprisonment period" as the criterion for eligibility to pension under 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme; and

(b) what facilities or form of recognition have been accorded to those patriots who fought selflessly for the country's liberation but were imprisoned for a period of less than six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The Scheme of political pension was first introduced in the year 1969 and suffering of 5 years was prescribed for those freedom fighters who had undergone sufferings in the Andamans. The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme was for the first time taken up in 1972 for the main-land political sufferers and the Government after giving due thought and after consulting eminent freedom fighters decided to substantially reduce the period of suffering and fixed a minimum of six months suffering as the eligibility criterion for Central pension. Although the Scheme was liberalised and renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980, the criterion of six months suffering remained unchanged.

(b) It has been left open to the State Governments concerned to draw up their own pension schemes appropriately to cover such cases in which the suffering was less than six months. Indeed, most of the States have their own schemes on these lines for giving pension to freedom fighters belonging to the respective States.